

and, and then they could return to their constituents,
FIGHT THEIR BATTLE AT HOME.

...by representative men from each assembly district demand full and proper recognition.

It may readily be determined, therefore, how true is the attempt to claim a victory in the Convention when every item of decisive action shows at the temper of the Convention was decidedly opposed to the recognition of Tammany as representative, but by representative men from each assembly district demand full and proper recognition.

SINGULAR SUIT IN CALIFORNIA.

(From the San Francisco Alta, Sept. 29.)

Suit was commenced yesterday in the Fourth District Court by Donaventura Pareda, a Spaniard, against Camilo M. Spanish, Consul; E. Crowder, Chief of Police, and J. W. Brown, Chief of Detective force, to recover \$5,000, in bonds, gold coin, notes and securities, which he says they unlawfully withheld from him, and an additional sum of \$5, 00, by way of a penalty for the same. The suit is one of the most singular and extraordinary that has ever been commenced in any of our State Courts, and throws open some of the data of a daring and

On 15th of September, 1971, the plaintiff was issued of \$8,300 in gold coin, \$11,300 in notes of the Bank of Havana, a draft for \$5,000 in favor of the plaintiff, drawn by Mart. Ferrel & Co., merchants, at Havana, Cuba, on Farris, Rodriguez & Co. of Orense, in Spain, and a large draft drawn by the same firm in favor of Gertrudes Rodriguez on Farris, Borrás & Co., for \$2,000; a receipt acknowledging in writing executed by Felix Caus to plaintiff at Panama for \$5,000, gold; a gold music box, value \$4.00, and a portfolio and other articles, of the entire value of \$35,000 gold in all. The complaint states that the defendants

to the possession of the plaintiff, and still retain them to his damage in the sum of \$3,000. He demands that the defendant pay to him \$3,000, and the value of the property taken.

The extraordinary character of Pereda's complaint, and the fact that the Chief of Police and Detective Lees had got their hands on a large amount of property which they regarded as stolen, and that the defendant continued to be told in connection with the suit seemed to be more interesting than the story set forth in the complaint.

On the 11th of March last the Spanish government was robbed of \$300,000. The robbery took place in Cuba and the money was taken from the treasury of the island. The money was being taken in charge of a guard. There were four men engaged in the robbery, who broke open the safe and took out the money. The money was taken by the plaintiff, taken taking an equal share. Information of the robbery reached this city on the 24th of March, and the plaintiff was immediately suspected to have committed the act. But Pereda came in advance of the news. He arrived here on the 26th of June, having come overland, and put up at the Hotel de la Union. He was known by the name as Don Rafael Zengadeo de Castro. On the 14th of June he took passage in one of the steamships and went to China. On the 14th of September he returned by the same company, and on the 15th of September, the 15th of June, as already stated, information of the robbery and other particulars reached the Chief of Police. A search was immediately instituted for the defendant, and the search was continued for some time. His return was closely watched, and immediately upon his arrival the detectives were aware of his presence. He was immediately arrested, and is now being held in this country and Spain the usual course pursued in such cases was not followed, and the defendant is now being held in this country. The negotiations with Pereda, by which he agreed to

Antonio Martin, Spanish Consul, was cognizant of the transactions between Captain Lees and Pereda. On the 14th of September Pereda, accompanied Captain Lees to the office of Mr. Martin, and there presented the proceeds of the sale of the slaves, voluntarily handed over the gold, coffee, bills of exchange and other valuables in full for the complaint to Captain Lees, for the Spanish government. In the presence of the gentlemen named Pereda was distinctly informed that he should consider the act entirely voluntary, and that he should not be held responsible therefor. He also signed in the same voluntary manner a stipulation of transfer, in which he sets forth that

Chicago, that he believed the money was stolen, and that it belonged to the Spanish government. He then turned the money over to the protection Captain Lees, and they are conversing with all the faces and circumstances relating thereto. Captain Lees is formally sworn in, and he promises to advise him he held the money for the use of the Spanish government, and Mr. Martin has no objection. The money was transferred from Ferrel's possession to that of Captain Lees, on the 14th of September, and the trial of the case is set for tomorrow at 10 o'clock, of course, worthless. Next day Captain Lees called upon him, and in the counting house of a good respectable firm and in the presence of one of the officers of the press, he presented the money and made them payable to the order of Captain Lees. Consequently Ferrel, it is said, was a sergeant in the Spanish army, and he was in the city in connection with the robbery more or less so. Having got the money without much loss, he appears to be satisfied with the result. He has a large sum of a large sum by his servant in Chicago, in which in this city on his first visit he lost \$2,000. An investigation is being made by the police, and he is expected to have the money to another for speculative purposes, and that other has fled. The trial of the case

[illegible]

the "Vacation Rambler," who has just visited London, and is a slave of the city, writes to express his sorrow at the demolition which had been effected by the hand of man. There were many interesting old buildings in the city, and the old stone bore the solitude of the place. He suggests that some means may be taken to preserve some of the more remarkable monuments of antiquity in England.

The Turkish government has just sent a circular to all foreign powers, in which it demands that all consuls and consular agents should be appointed and dismissed. The circular states that the government has now adopted measures which will render the consular service more efficient and secure. The consuls, which, up to a certain extent, are no longer under the authority of the Sultan, are no longer under the authority of the Sultan, are no longer under the authority of the Sultan.

The correspondent of the *London Globe* says—On a parcel of 200 to 300 acres, over all the area of Ire-

men being from 520 to 535 on each of such farms, while, if cultivated, 25, 100, to 32 on each acre and 100 to 150 on each acre of the same size in Scotland and England. In round numbers there are acres of arable land in the grass compared to 100 acres of the same size in the corn.

The engineers on strike in Brussels demand that a day's work shall be ten hours—that is, 10 to 11, with an hour and a half for dinner—and that the day shall be divided into three parts, each of 3½ hours, commenced in one large factory, the men returning to work in three others, and allowing an interval of supporting sleep on strike. As the men are not to be paid for the day, the strike means the men employed in another will strike, so that all the different employers are to be compelled to strike.

The *Paris Liberte* publishes the following letter, which has been addressed to one editor. The letter is written in print characters, and was forwarded through the post, and is signed, "The workers of Paris, four million citizens in Europe are active members of the International. You are required, under penalty of being considered an enemy of the people, to inform the members of the Commune, The Sergeant

condemned to death within a year by the Supreme Council of the Association, are also at the head of the movement. The movement is not confined. We have numbers; we have wealth; discipline is being organized. Old society is being destroyed. The world is being set on fire in the heads of any of the members of the community, or prepare for ignominious massacre. L'Inferno is the only place of refuge.

The *Pull-Mat's* Bonn correspondent tells an incredible story of a German general who, on inspecting his troops not long ago, addressed them thus: "You are the very best troops in the world. You are the best. The pastime of war is at an end, and drill is to go on regularly as heretofore." The great general, it is said, forgot to add that the troops were to be ready to march at a moment's notice. The speech could have been even imagined. It is much the German weakness, even in purely military matters. The German mind is not capable of such rough and elaborate mastery of the preliminary as an end in itself that when the moment for action comes, the soldier is not prepared. The preparation, to be an instantaneous reaction for the display of the powers granted.